

was: "That thing a rare plant! Why, I have been trying to weed it out of my garden for the last five or six years without success".

Professor Fernald has supplied the following description of *Geranium nepalense*:

Plant with stout rhizome; slender stems depressed or decumbent at base, prolonged to 4 dm., retrorse-hirsute; petioles similarly hirsute; larger (lower) leaf-blades with 3 or 5 deeply incised divisions; axillary peduncles up to 8 cm. long, with the usually 1 slender pedicel retrorse-hairy; the spreading-pubescent lanceolate sepals with a terminal mucro about 1 mm. long; the broadly obovate entire petals about equaling or but slightly exceeding the sepals; fruit about 1.7 cm. long, hirtellous, the short beak puberulent.

Var. *Thunbergii*, the Japanese variety which is established at Wellesley, has the divisions of the leaf only shallowly and bluntly toothed at summit, and the pedicels are usually 2.—FRANCIS WELLES HUNNEWELL, Wellesley, Mass.

---

SORBUS ANDERSONI, A NEW NAME FOR AN ALASKAN MOUNTAIN-ASH.—*Sorbus alaskana*, described by the writer in 1939 from material collected near Lake Iliamna, Alaska, by M. W. Gorman in 1902, and subsequently by several other botanists in a number of other Alaskan localities, can not be correctly designated by that name. Mr. J. P. Anderson of Iowa State College has drawn my attention to the fact that the name *Sorbus alaskana* had been previously used for a fossil species by Arthur Hollick in 1930. I therefore take the opportunity to rename the living plant in honor of Mr. Anderson, who for many years has studied the botany of Alaska, and whose flora of that region is now being published serially by his college.

SORBUS **Andersoni**, nom. nov. *S. alaskana* G. N. Jones in Journ. Arnold Arboretum **20**: 24, pl. 226. 1939, non Hollick in U. S. G. S. Prof. Paper **159**: 97. 1930.

GEORGE NEVILLE JONES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

*Volume 47, no. 557, containing pages 145-184 and plates 890-907, was issued 14 May, 1945.*